

Commercial Demand Module

The NEMS Commercial Sector Demand Module generates forecasts of commercial sector energy demand through 2020. The definition of the commercial sector is consistent with EIA's State Energy Data System (SEDS). That is, the commercial sector includes business establishments that are not engaged in transportation or in manufacturing or other types of industrial activity (e.g., agriculture, mining or construction). The bulk of commercial sector energy is consumed within buildings; however, street lights, pumps, bridges, and public services are also included if the establishment operating them is considered commercial. Since most of commercial energy consumption occurs in buildings, the commercial module relies on the data from the EIA Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) for characterizing the commercial sector activity mix as well as the equipment stock and fuels consumed to provide end use services.¹²

The commercial module forecasts consumption by fuel¹³ at the Census Division level using prices from the NEMS energy supply modules, macroeconomic variables from the NEMS Macroeconomic Activity Module (MAM), as well as external data sources (technology characterizations, for example). Energy demands are forecast for ten end-use services¹⁴ for eleven building categories¹⁵ in each of the nine Census Divisions. The model begins by developing forecasts of floorspace for the 99 building category and Census Division combinations. Next, the ten end-use service demands required for the projected floorspace are developed. Technologies are then chosen to meet the projected service demands for the seven major end uses.¹⁶ Once technologies are chosen, the energy consumed by the equipment stock (both previously existing and purchased equipment) chosen to meet the projected end-use service demands is developed.¹⁷

Key Assumptions

The key assumptions made by the commercial module are presented in terms of the flow of the calculations described above. Each section below will summarize the assumptions in each of the commercial module submodules: floorspace, service demand, technology choice, and end-use consumption. The four submodules are executed sequentially in the order presented, and the outputs of each submodule become the inputs to subsequently executed submodules. As a result, key forecast drivers for the floorspace submodule are also key drivers for the service demand submodule, and so on.

Floorspace Submodule

Floorspace is forecast by starting with the previous year's stock of floorspace and eliminating a certain portion to represent the age-related removal of buildings. Total floorspace is the sum of the surviving floorspace plus new additions to the stock derived from the Macroeconomic Activity Module's floorspace projection.¹⁸

Existing Floorspace and Attrition

Existing floorspace is based on the estimated floorspace reported in the *Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey 1995* (Table 14). Over time, the 1995 stock is projected to decline as buildings are removed from service (floorspace attrition). Floorspace attrition is estimated by a logistic decay function, the shape of which is dependent upon the values of two parameters: average building lifetime and *gamma*. The average building lifetime refers to the median expected lifetime of a particular building type. The *gamma* parameter corresponds to the rate at which buildings retire near their median expected lifetime. The current values for the average building lifetime and *gamma* are 59 years and 5.4, respectively.¹⁹

New Construction Additions to Floorspace

The commercial module develops estimates of projected commercial floorspace additions by combining the surviving floorspace estimates with the Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) total floorspace forecast from MAM. A total NEMS floorspace projection is calculated by applying DRI's assumed floorspace growth rate within each Census Division and DRI building type to the corresponding NEMS Commercial Demand Module's

building types based on the CBECS building types shares. The NEMS surviving floorspace from the previous year is then subtracted from the total NEMS floorspace projection for the current year to yield new floorspace additions.²⁰

Table 14. 1995 Total Floorspace by Census Division and Principal Building Activity
(Millions of Square Feet)

	Assem- bly	Educa- tion	Food Sales	Food Service	Health Care	Lodging	Large Office	Small Office	Merc/ Service	Ware- house	Other	Total
New England	290	567	11	38	70	150	211	351	820	308	324	3,140
Middle Atlantic	846	1,363	68	127	248	199	1,026	656	2,019	1,172	1,020	8,743
East North Central	1,028	1,336	43	417	250	642	869	747	1,994	1,624	705	9,655
West North Central	563	661	25	57	155	267	358	426	1,209	420	528	4,669
South Atlantic	906	932	107	173	270	729	1,099	1,045	2,103	1,543	568	9,475
East South Central	670	379	50	105	137	324	260	335	1,325	1,032	300	4,917
West South Central	797	1,004	129	164	208	261	482	563	1,436	861	533	6,438
Mountain	707	547	85	58	87	383	435	411	456	522	164	3,855
Pacific	934	951	124	213	217	663	1,016	881	1,366	999	516	7,881
United States	6,741	7,740	642	1,352	1,642	3,618	5,756	5,414	12,728	8,481	4,658	58,772

Note: totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey 1995 Public Use Data.

Service Demand Submodule

Once the building stock is projected, the Commercial Demand module develops a forecast of demand for energy-consuming services required for the projected floorspace. The module projects service demands for the following explicit end-use services: space heating, space cooling, ventilation, water heating, lighting, cooking, refrigeration, personal computer office equipment, and other office equipment.²¹ The service demand intensity (SDI) is measured in thousand Btu of end-use service demand per square foot and differs across service, Census Division and building type. The SDIs are based on a hybrid engineering and statistical approach of CBECS consumption data.²² Projected service demand is the product of square feet and SDI for all end uses across the eleven building categories with adjustments for changes in shell efficiency for space heating and cooling.

Shell Efficiency

The shell integrity of the building envelope is an important determinant of the heating and cooling loads for each type of building. In the NEMS Commercial Demand Module, the shell efficiency is represented by an index, which changes over time to reflect improvements in the building shell. This index is dimensioned by building type and Census Division and applies directly to heating. For cooling, the effects are computed from the index, but differ from heating effects, because of different marginal effects of shell integrity and because of internal building loads. In the *AEO2001* reference case, shell improvements for new buildings are up to 24 percent more efficient than the 1995 stock of similar buildings. Over the forecast horizon, new building shells improve in efficiency by 6 percent relative to their efficiency in 1995. For existing buildings, efficiency is assumed to increase by 4 percent over the 1995 stock average. The shell efficiency index affects the space heating and cooling service demand intensities causing changes in fuel consumed for these services as the shell integrity improves.

Technology Choice Submodule

The technology choice submodule develops projections of the results of the capital purchase decisions for equipment fueled by the three major fuels (electricity, natural gas, and distillate fuel). Capital purchase decisions are driven by assumptions concerning behavioral rule proportions and time preferences, described below, as well as projected fuel prices, average utilization of equipment (the “capacity factors”), relative technology capital costs, and operating and maintenance (O&M) costs.

Decision Types

In each forecast year, equipment is potentially purchased for three “decision types”. Equipment must be purchased for newly added floorspace and to replace a portion of equipment in existing floorspace projected to wear out.²³ Equipment is also potentially purchased for retrofitting equipment which has become economically obsolete. The purchase of retrofit equipment occurs only if the annual operating costs of a current technology exceed the annualized capital and operating costs of a technology available as a retrofit candidate.

Behavioral Rules

The commercial module allows the use of three alternate assumptions about equipment choice behavior. These assumptions constrain the equipment selections to three choice sets, which are progressively more restrictive. The choice sets vary by decision type and building type:

- **Unrestricted Choice Behavior** - This rule assumes that commercial consumers consider *all* types of equipment that meet a given service, across all fuels, when faced with a capital purchase decision.
- **Same Fuel Behavior** - This rule restricts the capital purchase decision to the set of technologies that consume the *same fuel that currently meets the decision maker’s service demand*.
- **Same Technology Behavior** - Under this rule, commercial consumers consider only the available models of the *same technology and fuel* that currently meet service demand, when facing a capital stock decision.

Under any of the above three behavior rules, equipment that meets the service at the lowest annualized lifecycle cost is chosen. Table 15 illustrates the proportions of floorspace subject to the different behavior rules for space heating technology choices in large office buildings.

Table 15. Assumed Behavior Rules for Choosing Space Heating Equipment in Large Office Buildings
(Percent)

	Unrestricted	Same Fuel	Same Technology	Total
New Equipment Decision	21	30	49	100
Replacement Decision	8	35	57	100
Retrofit Decision	0	5	95	100

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Model Documentation Report: Commercial Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System*, DOE/EIA-M066(2001) (December 2000).

Time Preferences

The time preferences of owners of commercial buildings are assumed to be distributed among seven alternate time preference premiums (Table 16). Adding the time preference premiums to the 10-year Treasury Bill rate results in implicit discount rates, also known as hurdle rates, applicable to the assumed proportions of commercial floorspace. The effect of the use of this distribution of discount rates is to prevent a single technology from dominating purchase decisions in the lifecycle cost comparisons. The distribution

used for *AEO2001* assigns some floorspace a very high discount or hurdle rate to simulate floorspace which will never retrofit existing equipment and which will only purchase equipment with the lowest capital cost. Discount rates for the remaining six segments of the distribution get progressively lower, simulating increased sensitivity to the fuel costs of the equipment that is purchased. The proportion of floorspace assumed for the 0.0 time preference premium represents an estimate of the Federally owned commercial floorspace that is subject to purchase decisions in a given year. In accordance with Executive Order 13123 signed in June 1999, the Federal sector uses a rate comparable to the 10-year Treasury Bill rate when making purchase decisions.

Table 16. Assumed Distribution of Time Preference Premiums
(Percent)

Proportion of Floorspace-All Services Except Lighting	Proportion of Floorspace-Lighting	Time Preference Premium
27.0	27.0	1000.0
25.4	25.4	152.9
20.4	20.4	55.4
16.2	16.2	30.9
10.0	8.5	19.9
0.8	2.3	13.6
0.2	0.2	0.0
100.0	100.0	--

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Model Documentation Report: Commercial Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System*, DOE/EIA-M066(2001) (December 2000).

The distribution of hurdle rates used in the commercial module is also affected by changes in fuel prices. If a fuel's price rises relative to its price in the base year (1995), the nonfinancial portion of each hurdle rate in the distribution decreases to reflect an increase in the relative importance of fuel costs, expected in an environment of rising prices. Parameter assumptions for *AEO2001* result in a 30 percent reduction in the nonfinancial portion of a hurdle rate if the fuel price doubles. If the time preference premium input by the model user results in a hurdle rate below the assumed financial discount rate for the commercial sector, 15 percent, with base year fuel prices (such as the rate given in Table 12 for the Federal sector), no response to increasing fuel prices is assumed.

Technology Characterization Database

The technology characterization database organizes all relevant technology data by end use, fuel, and Census Division. Equipment is identified in the database by a technology index as well as a vintage index, the index of the fuel it consumes, the index of the service it provides, its initial market share, the Census Division index for which the entry under consideration applies, its efficiency (or coefficient of performance or efficacy in the case of lighting equipment), installed capital cost per unit of service demand satisfied, operating and maintenance cost per unit of service demand satisfied, average service life, year of initial availability, and last year available for purchase. Equipment may only be selected to satisfy service demand if the year in which the decision is made falls within the window of availability. Equipment acquired prior to the lapse of its availability continues to be treated as part of the existing stock and is subject to replacement or retrofitting. This flexibility in limiting equipment availability allows the direct modeling of equipment efficiency standards. Table 17 provides a sample of the technology data for space heating in the New England Census Division.

Starting with *AEO2000*, an option to allow endogenous price-induced technological change has been included in the determination of equipment costs and availability for the menu of equipment. This concept allows future technologies faster diffusion into the market place if fuel prices increase markedly for a sustained period of time. Although no price-induced change would have been expected using *AEO2001* reference case fuel prices, the option was not exercised for the *AEO2001* model runs.

End-Use Consumption Submodule

The end-use consumption submodule calculates the consumption of each of the three major fuels for the ten end-use services plus fuel consumption for Cogeneration and district services. For the ten end-use services, energy consumption is calculated as the end-use service demand met by a particular type of

Table 17. Capital Cost and Efficiency Ratings of Selected Commercial Space Heating Equipment¹

Equipment Type	Vintage	Efficiency ²	Capital Cost (\$1998 per Mbtu/hour) ³	Maintenance Cost (\$1998 per Mbtu/hour) ³	Service Life (Years)
Electric Heat Pump	Current Standard	6.8	\$97.62	\$2.86	12
	1998- typical	7.5	\$104.76	\$2.86	12
	1998- high efficiency	9.4	\$130.95	\$2.86	12
	2005- typical	8.0	\$104.76	\$2.86	12
	2005- high efficiency	9.5	\$128.57	\$2.86	12
	2015 - typical	8.5	\$100.00	\$2.86	12
	2015 - high efficiency	10.0	\$123.81	\$2.86	12
Ground-Source Heat Pump	1998- typical	3.4	\$166.67	\$1.35	20
	1998- high efficiency	4.0	\$250.00	\$1.35	20
	2005- typical	3.4	\$145.83	\$1.35	20
	2005- high efficiency	4.1	\$225.00	\$1.35	20
	2015- typical	3.8	\$135.42	\$1.35	20
	2015 -high efficiency	4.2	\$197.92	\$1.35	20
Electric Boiler	Current Standard	0.98	\$22.37	\$0.12	21
Packaged Electric	1995	0.93	\$25.28	\$4.46	18
Natural Gas Furnace	Current Standard	0.80	\$11.69	\$0.94	20
	1998- high efficiency	0.92	\$13.78	\$0.82	20
	2015 - typical	0.81	\$12.35	\$0.93	20
Natural Gas Boiler	Current Standard	0.80	\$10.79	\$0.35	25
	1998 - high efficiency	0.90	\$15.60	\$0.47	25
	2005- typical	0.81	\$10.54	\$0.35	25
	2005- high efficiency	0.90	\$12.88	\$0.41	25
Natural Gas Heat Pump	1998- engine driven	4.1	\$229.17	\$4.69	13
	2005- engine driven	4.1	\$166.67	\$3.65	13
	2005- absorption	1.4	\$173.61	\$4.17	15
Distillate Oil Furnace	Current Standard	0.81	\$13.43	\$0.94	15
	1998	0.83	\$21.80	\$0.94	15
	2000	0.86	\$22.07	\$0.94	15
	2010	0.89	\$22.82	\$0.94	15
Distillate Oil Boiler	Current Standard	0.83	\$16.67	\$0.09	20
	1998- high efficiency	0.87	\$23.33	\$0.09	20
	2005- typical	0.83	\$16.50	\$0.09	20
	2005- high efficiency	0.87	\$22.33	\$0.09	20

¹Equipment listed is for the New England Census Division, but is also representative of the technology data for the rest of the U.S.

²Efficiency measurements vary by equipment type. Electric air-source and natural gas heat pumps are rated for heating performance using the Heating Seasonal Performance Factor (HSPF); natural gas and distillate furnaces are based on Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency; ground-source heat pumps are rated on coefficient of performance; and boilers are based on combustion efficiency.

³Capital and maintenance costs are given in 1998 dollars.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Model Documentation Report: Commercial Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System*, DOE/EIA-M066(2001) (December 2000).

equipment divided by its efficiency and summed over all existing equipment types. This calculation includes dimensions for Census Division, building type and fuel. Consumption of the five minor fuels is forecast based on historical trends.

Equipment Efficiency

The average energy consumption of a particular appliance is based initially on estimates derived from CBECS 1995. As the stock efficiency changes over the model simulation, energy consumption decreases nearly, but not quite proportionally to the efficiency increase. The difference is due to the calculation of efficiency using the harmonic average and also the efficiency rebound effect discussed below. For example, if on average, electric heat pumps are now 10 percent more efficient than in 1995, then all else constant (weather, real energy prices, shell efficiency, etc...), energy consumption per heat pump would now average about 9 percent less. The Service Demand and Technology Choice Submodules together determine the average efficiency of the stocks used in adjusting the initial average energy consumption.

Adjusting for Weather and Climate

Weather in any given year always includes short-term deviations from the expected longer-term average (or climate). Recognition of the effect of weather on space heating and air conditioning is necessary to avoid projecting abnormal weather conditions into the future. In the commercial module, proportionate adjustments are made to space heating and air conditioning demand by Census Division. These adjustments are based on NOAA data for HDD and CDD. A 10 percent increase in HDD would increase space heating consumption by 10 percent over what it would have been otherwise. The commercial module makes weather adjustments for the years 1996 through 2000. After 2000, long term weather patterns are assumed based on 30-year averages of HDD and CDD.

Short-Term Price Effect and Efficiency Rebound

It is assumed that energy consumption for a given end-use service is affected by the marginal cost of providing that service. That is, all else equal, a change in the price of a fuel will have an inverse, but less than proportional, effect on fuel consumption. The current value for the short-term price elasticity parameter is -0.25 for all major end uses except refrigeration. A value of -0.1 is currently used for commercial refrigeration. A value of -0.05 is currently used for PC and non-PC office equipment and other minor uses of electricity. For example, for lighting this value implies that for a 1 percent increase in the price of a fuel, there will be a corresponding decrease in energy consumption of 0.25 percent. Another way of affecting the marginal cost of providing a service is through equipment efficiency. As equipment efficiency changes over time, so will the marginal cost of providing the end-use service. For example, a 10 percent increase in efficiency will reduce the cost of providing the service by 10 percent. The short-term elasticity parameter for efficiency rebound effects is -0.15 for affected end uses; therefore, the demand for the service will rise by 1.5 percent (-10 percent x -0.15). Currently, all services are affected by the short-term price effect and services affected by efficiency rebound are space heating and cooling, water heating, ventilation and lighting.

Distributed Generation and Cogeneration

Nonutility power production applications within the commercial sector are currently concentrated in education, health care, office and warehouse buildings. Program driven installations of solar photovoltaic systems are based on information from DOE's Photovoltaic and Million Solar Roofs programs as well as DOE news releases and the Utility PhotoVoltaic Group web site. Historical data from Form EIA-860B, *Annual Electric Generator Report - Nonutility*, are used to derive electricity cogeneration for 1996 by Census Division, building type and fuel. After 1996, a forecast of distributed generation and cogeneration of electricity is developed based on the economic returns projected for distributed generation and cogeneration technologies. The model uses a detailed cash-flow approach to estimate the number of years required to achieve a cumulative positive cash flow (some technologies may never achieve a cumulative positive cash flow). Penetration assumptions for distributed generation and cogeneration technologies are a function of the estimated number of years required to achieve a positive cash flow. Table 18 provides the cost and performance parameters for representative distributed generation technologies.

The model also incorporates endogenous "learning" for new distributed generation technologies, allowing for declining technology costs as shipments increase. For fuel cell and photovoltaic systems, parameter

assumptions for the AEO2001 reference case result in a 13 percent reduction in capital costs each time the number of units shipped to the buildings sectors (residential and commercial) doubles. Doubling the number of microturbines shipped results in a 7 percent reduction in capital costs.

Legislation and Other Federal Programs

Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT)

A key assumption incorporated in the technology selection process is that the equipment efficiency standards described in the EPACT constrain minimum equipment efficiencies. The effects of standards are modeled by modifying the technology database to eliminate equipment that no longer meets minimum efficiency requirements. For standards effective January 1, 1994, affected equipment includes electric heat pumps—minimum coefficient of performance of 1.64, furnaces and boilers—minimum annual fuel utilization efficiency of 0.8, fluorescent lighting—minimum efficacy of 75 lumens per watt, incandescent lighting—minimum efficacy of 16.9 lumens per watt, air conditioners—minimum seasonal energy efficiency ratio of 10.5, electric water heaters—minimum energy factor of 0.85, and gas and oil water heaters—minimum energy factor of 0.78. An additional standard affecting fluorescent lamp ballasts becomes effective April 1, 2005. The standard mandates electronic ballasts with a minimum ballast efficacy factor of 1.17 for 4-foot, 2-lamp ballasts and 0.63 for 8-foot, 2-lamp ballasts.

Energy Efficiency Programs

Several energy efficiency programs affect the commercial sector. These programs are designed to stimulate investment in more efficient building shells and equipment for heating, cooling, lighting and other end uses. The commercial module includes several features that allow projected efficiency to increase in response to voluntary programs (e.g., the distribution of time preference premiums and shell efficiency parameters). Retrofits of equipment for space heating, air conditioning and lighting are incorporated in the distribution of premiums given in Table 12. Also, the shell efficiency of new and existing buildings is assumed to increase from 1995 through 2020. Shells for new buildings increase in efficiency by 6 percent over this period, while shells for existing buildings increase in efficiency by 4 percent.

Commercial Technology Cases

In addition to the AEO2001 reference case, three side cases were developed to examine the effect of equipment and building standards on commercial energy use—a 2001 technology case, a *high technology case*, and a *best available technology case*. These side cases were analyzed in stand-alone (not integrated with the NEMS demand and supply modules) commercial model runs and thus do not include supply-responses to the altered commercial consumption patterns of the three cases. AEO2001 also analyzed an integrated high technology case (*consumption high technology*), which combines the *high technology cases* of the four end-use demand sectors, the *electricity high fossil technology case* and the *high renewables case*.

The *2001 technology case* assumes that all future equipment purchases are made based only on equipment available in 2001. This case further assumes building shell efficiency to be fixed at 2001 levels. In the reference case, existing building shells are allowed to increase in efficiency by 4 percent over 1995 levels, new building shells improve by 6 percent by 2020 relative to new buildings in 1995.

The *high technology case* assumes earlier availability, lower costs, and/or higher efficiencies for more advanced equipment than the reference case. Equipment assumptions were developed by engineering technology experts, considering the potential impact on technology given increased research and development into more advanced technologies. In the *high technology case*, building shell efficiencies are assumed to improve 50 percent faster than in the *reference case* after 2001. Existing building shells, therefore, increase by 5.5 percent relative to 1995 levels and new building shells by 8.2 percent relative to their efficiency in 1995 by 2020.

Table 18. Capital Cost and Performance Parameters of Selected Commercial Distributed Generation Technologies

Technology Type	Year of Introduction	Average Generating Capacity (kW)	Electrical Efficiency	Combined Efficiency (Elec.+Thermal)	Installed Capital Cost (\$1999 per kW of Capacity)	Service Life (Years)
Solar Photovoltaic	2000	10	0.14	N/A	\$7,870	30
	2005	10	0.16	N/A	\$6,700	30
	2010	10	0.18	N/A	\$5,529	30
	2015	10	0.20	N/A	\$4,158	30
	2020	10	0.22	N/A	\$3,500	30
Fuel Cell	2000	200	0.36	0.73	\$3,674	20
	2002	200	0.38	0.73	\$3,282	20
	2006	200	0.40	0.73	\$2,834	20
	2010	200	0.43	0.74	\$2,329	20
	2015	200	0.47	0.74	\$1,713	20
Natural Gas Engine	2000	100	0.28	0.75	\$1,390	20
	2002	100	0.29	0.76	\$1,320	20
	2006	100	0.29	0.77	\$1,240	20
	2010	100	0.30	0.78	\$1,150	20
	2015	100	0.30	0.79	\$990	20
Oil-Fired Engine	2000	100	0.31	0.83	\$1,390	20
	2002	100	0.31	0.82	\$1,320	20
	2006	100	0.31	0.82	\$1,240	20
	2010	100	0.31	0.82	\$1,150	20
	2015	100	0.31	0.81	\$1,040	20
Natural Gas Turbine	2000	1000	0.22	0.72	\$1,600	20
	2002	1000	0.23	0.72	\$1,555	20
	2006	1000	0.24	0.72	\$1,503	20
	2010	1000	0.25	0.73	\$1,444	20
	2015	1000	0.27	0.73	\$1,373	20
Natural Gas Micro Turbine	2000	100	0.26	0.59	\$1,970	20
	2002	100	0.27	0.60	\$1,785	20
	2006	100	0.29	0.61	\$1,574	20
	2010	100	0.31	0.62	\$1,337	20
	2015	100	0.34	0.64	\$1,047	20

Sources: US Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, and Electric Power Research Institute, *Renewable Energy Technology Characterizations*, EPRI-TR-109496, (Washington DC, December 1997), and ONSITE SYCOM Energy Corporation, *The Market and Technical Potential for Combined Heat and Power in the Commercial/Institutional Sector*, (Washington, DC, January 2000).

The *best available technology case* assumes that all equipment purchases after 2001 are based on the highest available efficiency in the *high technology case* in a particular simulation year, disregarding the economic costs of such a case. It is merely designed to show how much the choice of the highest-efficiency equipment could affect energy consumption. Shell effects in this case are assumed to be the same as for the *high technology case* above.

Fuel shares, where appropriate for a given end use, are allowed to change in the technology cases as the available technologies from each technology type compete to serve certain segments of the commercial floorspace market. For example, in the *best available technology case*, the most efficient gas furnace technology competes with the most efficient electric heat pump technology. This contrasts with the reference case, in which, a greater number of technologies for each fuel with varying efficiencies all compete to serve the heating end use. In general, the fuel choice will be affected as the available choices are constrained or expanded, and will thus differ across the cases.

Notes and Sources

- [12] Energy Information Administration, *A Look at Commercial Buildings in 1995: Characteristics, Energy Consumption, and Energy Expenditures*, DOE/EIA-0625(95), (Washington, DC, October 1998).
- [13] The fuels accounted for by the commercial module are electricity, natural gas, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), coal, motor gasoline, and kerosene. In addition to these fuels the use of solar energy is projected based on an exogenous forecast of projected solar photovoltaic system installations under the Million Solar Roofs program and the potential endogenous penetration of solar photovoltaic systems and solar thermal water heaters.
- [14] The end-use services in the commercial module are heating, cooling, water heating, ventilation, cooking, lighting, refrigeration, PC and non-PC office equipment and a category denoted other to account for all other minor end uses.
- [15] The 11 building categories are assembly, education, food sales, food services, health care, lodging, large offices, small offices, mercantile/services, warehouse and other.
- [16] Minor end uses are modeled based on penetration rates and efficiency trends.
- [17] The detailed documentation of the commercial module contains additional details concerning model structure and operation. Refer to Energy Information Administration, *Model Documentation Report: Commercial Sector Demand Module of the National Energy Modeling System*, DOE/EIA M066(2001), (December 2000).
- [18] The floorspace from the Macroeconomic Activity Model is based on the Data Resources Incorporated (DRI) floorspace estimates which are approximately 15 percent lower than the estimate obtained from the CBECS used for the Commercial module. The DRI forecast is developed using the F.W. Dodge data on commercial floorspace. See F.W. Dodge, *Building Stock Database Methodology and 1991 Results, Construction Statistics and Forecasts*, F.W. Dodge, McGraw-Hill.
- [19] The commercial module performs attrition for 9 vintages of floorspace developed from the CBECS 1995 stock estimate and historical floorspace additions data from F.W. Dodge data.
- [20] In the event that the computation of additions produce a negative value for a specific building type, it is assumed to be zero.
- [21] "Other office equipment" includes copiers, fax machines, typewriters, cash registers, and other miscellaneous office equipment. A tenth category denoted other includes equipment such as elevators, medical, and other laboratory equipment, communications equipment, security equipment, and miscellaneous electrical appliances. Commercial energy consumed outside of buildings and for cogeneration is also included in the "other" category.

Notes and Sources

- [22] Based on updated estimates using CBECS 1995 data and the methodology described in Estimation of Energy End-Use Intensities, web site www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cbecs/tech_end_use.html.
- [23] The proportion of equipment retiring is inversely related to the equipment life.